PRICE THREE CENTS.

# ZANARDELLI GIVES IT UP.

# ITALY WITHOUT A CABINET.

KING HUMBERT SAID TO BE THINKING OF IF HE REALLY STARTED OUT TO FIND PEIXOTO'S

THE PREMIER'S RESIGNATION CAUSED BY UN-EFFORTS FOR HARMONY-GENERAL LACK

OF CONFIDENCE IN THE RECENTLY FORMED MINISTRY.

Rome. Dec. 6.—Unexpected complications grose to-day in the Cabinet which Zanardelli finally completed yesterday. The Premier, after vain efforts to restore harmony, went to King Hum- age bert this afternoon with his resignation. He had found it impossible, he said, to form a Cabinet which would work harmoniously and suc-

cessfully. The King summoned Signor Farini,

President of the Senate, this evening, and had a

long conference with him. When Signor Zanardelli visited the Quirinal at midnight last night to present to King Humbert the names of the members of the new Cabinet rumors were affoat that the Chamber of would offer new difficulties, which Humbert, realizing the bad impression produced by the announcement of the new Cabinet, declined to prorogue Parliament. He said he did not see the necessity of beginning a new session

with a speech from the throne. Signor Zanardelli had evidently counted upon having a holiday for several weeks in order to work up a majority in the Chamber.

The attitude of King Humbert is interpreted to mean distrust of the Cabinet. He does not wish to make from the throne an announcement of the imposition of new taxes, supported by an

Brussels, Dec. 6.-The correspondent at Rome of the "Independance Belge" reports to that paper under reserve that King Humbert, in riew of the unpopularity of Italy's connection with the Triple Alliance, for which he accepts the responsibility, thinks of abdicating.

London, Dec. 6 .- A dispatch to "The Times" from Rome says: "The Zanardelli Ministry does not inspire confidence in financial and political circles. The general position in Italy is becoming worse, and the prices of all securities

ws" says that, with two exceptions, the new nisters do not possess abilities to fit them for ir offices. Several of them have figured badly

their offices. Several of them have figured badly
in the bank seandals.

The Rome correspondent of the Central News
says: "Zanardeill's decision to retire was hastened by Deputy Sonnino's avowal that he would
put new life into the Centrist opposition. Senator Saráceo's difference with Zanardeili arose
from his demand to revive the corn and flour import duties, which were abolished by Magliani.

Feers of a popular agitation impelled Zanardeili Fears of a popular agitation impelled Zanardelli

Dr. Napoleone Colajanni, a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, has published a work on the bank scandals, relating the facts in connection with the struggle to obtain a legislative inquiry into the matter. The work is eagerly purchased, and it will become a historical docu-

## A MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

#### IARS, ISAAC W. DAYTON'S DIAMONDS TAKEN AND RETURNED.

THE THIEF ARRESTED AND AFTERWARD RE-LEASED ON AN APPLICATION BY MR.

DAYTON-HE IS KNOWN TO THE FAMILY.

A young man who sald he was James Davis, a clerk, but who refused to tell where he lived, was in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on the charge of robbing Mrs. Isaac W. Dayton in her home at No. 344 West Twentythird-st. on Tuesday afternoon.

was opened by Annie Early, the servant, Davis | lips for those managing the road, left the cars quickly stepped into the hall, drew a revolver and proceeded by other routes.

from his pocket and pointed it at the woman's When inquiry was made at the Houston-st. keeps her diamonds, or I'll blow your brains

Frederick D. Voorhis, of No. 330 West Twentythird-st., was passing at the time. He heard third-st., was passing at the time. He heard Mrs. Dayton's cries, and saw two men run from the house and jump on a horsecar going toward Eighth-ave. Mr. Voorhis ran after the car, caught Davis, and handed him over to a policeman. When the prisoner was searched at the police station he did not have either a revolver or Mrs. Dayton's diamonds, and it was believed that he had passed them to his confederate. He said that a mistake had been made, and that he had not been near the house. Later he was identified by the Daytons.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the court Isaac Dayton appeared and asked to have the charge against Davis withdrawn. This caused considerable astonishment on the part of Justice Koch, but after a whispered consultation the matter was dropped and the prisoner dis-

matter was dropped and the prisoner dis-

facts in the case which become known The facts in the case which become known were meagre, but they substantially show that the robbery was a family matter. It was said that young Robert Dayton had received a letter and a package when he left the morning session of the court. A woman, whom he claims not to know, handed them to him and walked away. In the package were the diamond earrings and all of the money except \$10. The letter read as follows:

"You have arrested and are prosecuting the wrong man. I committed the deed. Herewith find booty. I am remorseful."

It was signed with a name which Isaac Day-on admitted he knew, but which he refused to public Dayton, when asked by the reporters if the prisoner was a relation, replied:
"He is no relative of mine!"

"He is no relative of mine!"

The accent placed on the "mine" led to the next query:

"Of your wife's?"

Then Mr. Dayton refused to talk further on the subject. He said, however, that he believed that the man arrested was a confederate of the robber, who, he admitted, was known to him. At all events, he said, he did not wish to projecte, and dismissed the subject with a wave of the hand.

cute, and dismissed the subject with a wave of the hand.

Davis, who bears a striking resemblance to young Robert Dayton, says that he was passing along Twenty-third-st. He saw a crowd, he says, and asked what was the matter. A small boy answered that a lady had left her pocketbook in a car which was just passing. He had then run to catch the car and got the pocketbook and was arrested.

Detective Tyrrel said last evening: "Mr. Dayton's son has told me that he has known Davis for twenty years. He will not tell where Davis has been living, or who was in the company of the prisoner; if he knows. The prisoner's name may not be Davis, but the Daytons

# MELLO RETURNS TO RIO.

FIGHT" AFTER ALL.

NEW NAVY HE SEEMS TO HAVE THOUGHT BETTER OF THE PLAN.

Washington, Dec. 6.-A dispatch was received the State Department this morning from Minister Thompson announcing the arrival of Admiral Mello on the Aquidaban at the quarantine station of Ilha Grande. This is the quarantine station off Rio recently established, and the Admiral's appearance there would seem to indicate that he has reconsidered his determination to give battle to the America and Nictheroy on the high seas, if, indeed, that was really his pure high seas, if, indeed, that was really his purpose in leaving the harbor several days No news has been received at the Brazilian

## THE SANTUIT HEAVILY LADEN.

TOWING THE PIRATING.

tuit evidently has on board a heavy cargo, for she officers and men were on board all day, ready to sail. The new name of the Destroyer, "Pirating," many have supposed, but is the name of a river on the banks of which President Peixoto was vassed the so-called Mylod election return from It is pronounced something like this-

out yesterday no wood was received concern-he movements of the vessel.

Renjamin Constant, a vessel loyal to Peixoto, a a lost vessel to the outside world. That she ising somewhere off the coast of Brazil wait-join the Nietheroy and the America is con-ity believed. The loyal men-of-war Bahia and enter were last heard from in the harbor of yideo. Wether they are there or not now uestion.

is a question.

Captain William C. Maissner, formerly in command of the British mail steamship Seguranes, and later first officer of the Ward Line steamship Orizaba, was engaged yesterday to go down on the Santuit. It was said yesterday that the Santuit and Pirating would sail some time in the course of the night.

A CREW WAITING FOR A TORPEDO BOAT. steamship Thetis, which arrived here lay from Brazilian ports, reported that while the vessel was lying in the harbor of Santos, Captain Hogg, who was in command, and two Captain Hogg died aboard the steamer while it was lying at the wharf. The two sailors died at the hospital on shore. The steam

## EVERY DAY A HITCH OCCURS.

THIS TIME A STRAND OF THE BROADWAY CABLE BECAME UNRAVELLED.

CARS WERE BLOCKED ALL ALONG THE LINE, AND AS USUAL THE OFFICIALS OF THE COMPANY WERE SURPRISED TO HEAR

OF THE DELAY. The blockade on the Broadway cable road, which is becoming an almost daily occurrence, took place, as usual, last night. About 7 o'clock Mr. Dayton has been known for many years those who were hastening downtown on business g uptown on pleasure bent by way on Tuesday afternoon when the young man of the Broadway cable road found themselves, first went to the house and asked for an inter- in most cases, stalled "high and dry" far from Court of Appeals affirmed that of the General view. After a short talk with Mr. Dayton the their destinations. The "confiding public" kept young man went away. He returned about 3 their seats in the cars until patience was exm. with another young man, who waited on hausted or engagements were long overdue, and the front stoop of the house. When the door then, with everything but blessings on their

head. "Take me upstairs where Mrs. Dayton had." Take me upstairs where Mrs. Dayton head dayronds or I'll blow your brains her diagrands or I'll blow your brains

keeps her diamonds, or I'll blow your brains put." he said.

The frightened servant went upstairs to a front room, where Mrs. Dayton was at the time. The robber threatened both women with the revolver, and they cowered in a corner of the room, not daring to make a noise, while he gearched in a bureau and found Mrs. Dayton's diamonds, valued at \$500. He also found a pocketbook containing \$60 which he also placed in his pocket. With another warning to the women not to make an outcry, the robber went downstairs and ran out of the front door.

Then Mrs. Dayton called to her husband, who was in another part of the house. She also raised a front window and screamed "Police" and "Robbers!"

Frederick D. Voorhis, of No. 330 West Twenty-

it was nearly 10 o clock before another pair arrived to assist them.

Remarks upon the unreliability of the Broadway cable road from disgusted patrons were heard upon all sides. One confiding individual from Brooklyn, who had boarded a car at City to the confidence in time to

from Brooklyn, who had boarded a car at City Hall Park, expecting to get uptown in time to attend the theatre, probably voiced the sentiments of all within hearing when he exclaimed: "Well, the next time I go uptown it won't be by the Broadway cable."

It is evident that the employes of the road, including conductors and gripmen, have been instructed to keep their mouths shut and conceal from the public the causes of blockades and the probable time of delay. Numerous complaints were made by persons who had given up their 5 cents and then before riding a block were compelled to leave the car, by the long delay, the conductor knowing that the road was blockaded.

blockaded.

The officials appear to be anxiously looking into the future, and are eager to impress upon the public the fact that it is not due to the snow or the cold weather that traffic is delayed, but entirely to unavoidable accident.

# IT WAS A RACE TO THE DEATH.

A race to the death between a runaway horse and the 6.90 p. m. Patchogue express from Long Island City, last night, resulted in an awful death for the horse and a narrow escape of the train from being thrown from a trestle into the Patchogue River. The horse, driven by his drunken owner, had run into another wagon, breaking loose from his own. He ran onto the rallroad track just as the express dashed around the curve at forty miles an hour. The horse ran rapidly toward the river. Onto the trestle he dashed, fell between the ties, and was ground to death by the engine. The shock startled the passengers. When the train was stopped in the station yard several of the passengers nearly fainted at the sight of the trainmen clearing the mass from the forward engine truck.

# SUICIDE OF A MEXICAN OFFICER.

St. Louis, Dec. 6 .- A telegram from the City of

# SENATE THEFT DENOUNCED PERISHED WITH THE JASON.

EVIDENTLY HE IS NOT "ACHING FOR A CANVASSERS IN CONTEMPT.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE DUTCHESS COUNTY CASE.

ACTION OF THE STATE BOARD IN CANVASSING THE MYLOD RETUAN DECLARED TO BE ILLEGAL AND IN CONTEMPT OF THE COURT'S ORDER-STRONG WORDS

FROM JUDGE HERRICK.

Albany, Dec. 6,-The theft of the State Senate in 1891 by David B. Hill, Isaac H. Maynard and the members of the Democratic State Board of Canvassers, namely, Frank Rice, Secretary of State; Edward Wemple, Controller; Elliot Danforth, State Treasurer; Charles F. Tabor, At- the anxious watchers on the beach. At 8 o'clock terney-General, and John Bogart, State Engineer, was denounced in legal phraseology to-READY FOR SEA AND HER BEAVY TASK OF day by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Judges who gave utterance The Pirating and the Santuit lay all day at to this wholesome sentiment were D. Cady Heranchor in the bay below Bedlow's Island. The San- rick, Democrat, and John R. Putnam, Republican. The decision which they gave was upon crat of New-York City, for the punishment of threatened to make the Cabinet a failure. King is not the participle of the verb "to pirate," as the members of the State Board of Canvassers of 1891 for contempt of court in having can-

> The Yarrow torpedo boat on the Santuit is placed had been so declared by the Supreme Court. for two days, but Captain McMillan thought we It falsely stated the result of the election for Senator in Dutchess County. The State Board as a true election return, obtained a basis for "counting in" Edward B. Osborne as Senator, Moreover, they paid no attention to a true elec-Rice and Controller Wemple, Judges Herrick and Putnam sustain Mr. Leavitt's application for the punishment of the State Board of Canvassers for considering the Mylod return. Judge Herrick, in his opinion, thus forcibly condemns

#### JUDGE HERRICK'S OPINION

Canvassers might canvass, they were thus ex-Term of this court, affirmed by the General Term and the Court of Appeals, to canvass the day that the opinion of the Court of Appeals was handed down, and after the same had been read by counsel for the defendant, and, as sailors, John Neilsen and L de Lippe, died from appears from the case communicated to at least some of the defendants, but I infer before the filing of the remittitur and the entry of an order that of the Supreme Court, the Board of State Canvassers met and canvassed the vote for Senator in the XVth District. In doing so they they could and should have canvassed, it is sufficient to say that there was an order of th the Court of Appeals, in force, directing a mandamus to issue to the defendants, forbidding the use of the Mylod return in making their can knew the result of such appeal. Whether or knew the result of such appear. Wheels not the remittitur of the Court of Appeals had been filed or judgment entered thereon when the defendants acted in making the said canvass, it seems to me, is not important. The order, as affirmed by the General Term, was in full force until the judgment of the Court of Appeals was made that of the Supreme Court.

THE FACTS UNCONTRADICTED. "If, when the defendants canvassed the Mylod returns, the judgment of the Court of Appeals was not made that of the Supreme Court, then the order of the General Term was in full force Term as to the Mylod return. The only papers before this court, are those of the moving parties; their statements are uncontradicted, the parties; their statements are uncontradicted, the defendants have submitted no opposing affidavits or records, and from the record as it now is before this court the fact seems to be established that, while the order of December 7, 1891, held by the Court of Appeals to have been properly granted on the papers on which it was based, was in full force, providing for the issuance of a mandamus to defendants directing them to disregard the Mylod return, the defendants deliberately disobeyed such order and canvassed the Mylod return. It is not desirable to discuss the merits of the case any further than is necessary to decide this appeal. A prejudgment of the merits of the principal case is to be avoided if possible, but on the case as it now appears before the Court I cannot escape the conclusion that in canvassing the so-called Mylod return the defendants were guilty of contempt of court.

called Mylod return the defendants were gamy
of contempt of court.

"It was the Mylod return the defendants were
forbidden to canvasse; it was the Mylod return
they canvassed, and the fact that there was
another return, also illegal, which was attempted to be substituted in its place, makes no
difference as to the duty of the defendants in
reference to the Mylod return.

THE DEPENDANTS CLEARLY IN CONTEMPT. "The case is a very embarrassing and delicate one, involving as it does a proceeding against a considerable portion of a co-ordinate branch have been relieved from its consideration; but, being here, it must be treated the same as a proceeding against any other body of men, and so treating it I can, from the record before us and for the reasons herein stated, reach no other conclusion than that the defendants have disobeyed the order of this court and are in contempt. I conclude, therefore, that the order of Justice Edwards should be reversed, with gig costs and printing and other disbursements, and that the motion for an order to show cause should be granted."

and that the motion for an order to show cause should be granted."

Frank Rice, Secretary of State, and Elliot Danforth, State Treasurer, are the only members of the State Board of Canvassers of 1891 who are now connected with the State Government, the then Attorney-General, Charles F. Tabor, having gone to Buffalo to live; Edward Wemple, then Controller, having retired to Fultonville to live in obscurity, and John Begart, the former State Engineer, having gone into the engineering business in New-York. Frank Rice was in Albany to-night, but declined to say anything upon the decision of Judges Herrick and Putnam, so severely condemning the State Board of Canvascers. The friends of the implicated men say that they will appeal from the decision to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals itself will thus pass upon the conduct of Messrs. Rice, Tabor, Wemple, Danforth and Hogart in disregarding its prohibition concerning the use of the Mylod election return.

Cleveland, Dec. 6.-A dispatch from Hamilton Ont., says that Thomas Axworthy, ex-City Treasurer of Cleveland, died there at 3:50 this afternoon. Axworthy left this city a defaulter to the extent of over half a million dollars in October, 1889. He went to London. England, where he was overtaken by detectives and about \$290,000 of the city's funds recovered. He returned to America, and has been in the real estate business in Hamilton since that time. When Axworthy fied he left property on which his bondsmen realized almost all of their losses. Speculation was the cause of his downfall.

New-Orleans, Dec. 6.-The case of the mother of Antonio Bagnetto, the Italian who was lynched three years ago, for \$30,000 damages against the

TWENTY-SIX MARINERS DROWNED.

A WRECK THAT WILL LONG BE MEMORABLE ON THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST-ONLY ONE

MAN WASHED ASHORE ALIVE. Highland Light, Mass., Dec. 6.-When a ship was ported in the breakers off Nauset yesterday, al lifesaving men along the coast looked after their boats and tackle with extra care, knowing well that with the terrible gale which prevailed and was steadily increasing it was only a question and they were not mistaken, for at 7:15 the phone from Pamet told that the ship. proved to be the Jason, from Calcutta to Boston was ashore there. "Come, with all your men," was the word the Highland and Cahoon's Hollow stations received. All through the terrible blast the sound of crashing timbers came to the ears of bales of jute began to come ashore. With them came a sailor, who was later found to be Samuel J. Evans, one of the crew of the lost ship. He told

"We sailed from Calcutta last February, with a cargo of jute, bound for Boston. Two days after leaving port we were nearly dismasted in a storm, and had to put in to Mauritius for repairs. In the gale our mate was washed overboard and lost. the equator. Since November 15 we encounted came in through South Channel last Monday. We shaped our course for Boston, Tuesday morning wind pulled out to east-southeast, and at 9

How do you account for the fact that no bodies e ashore:
ery strange, but I think they must have
ied in the very strong tide toward the
I some of them may be lashed to the spars
e new alongside of the ship or tangled

# MEN WASHED FROM THE DECKS.

WHICH WAS WRECKED ON THE BOOKS OFF COACH FARM.

storm. The ship rolled hadly, and the ice on the decks made walking difficult. When the boat approached shore the situation was perfolos. With every swell, the ship went over to part or starboard until she was almost on her beam ends. The menhad to hang on to whatever they could grasp. Two of them lost their hold of the lines and were thrown across the deck and into the water. Two of their companions went to their resense as the large righted, but it was with difficulty that the men were drawn from the water.

The second wreck lies on the shoal opposite North-ville beach. About 10 o'clock Monday night distressignals were seen off where the wreck was discovered yesterday morning. There are no life-saving stations on the north shore of Long Island east of Eaton's Neck, and no assistance could be given.

# Haven, lumber laden, struck Clay Head Bluffs, in the northeastern part of Block Island, at 2 p. m. the northeastern part of Block Island, at 2 p. m. yesterday. She was running before a fifty-mile gale, and a terrific sea made a clean breach over her the moment she struck. The New-Shoreham life-saving crew was not field and arrived at the scene of the wreck soon after 1 o'clock. The storm of sleet was so severe that it was impossible to look to the windward. The life-saving crew prepared to shoot a line to the wreck from the top of the bluffs, about 100 feet high, hat it proved to be impracticable, and the gun was removed to the foot of the bluffs, where a successful shot was made. Then the line was carried to the top of the bluffs and made fast, and the crew of six men was taken off in the breeches buoy. The wreckel mariners were taken to the house of S. L. Hayes, near by, and made comfortable. The vessel will be a total loss.

SCHOONER LOST ON BLOCK ISLAND. Providence, Dec. 6.-The schooner William G. R.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 6.-President Frank Dec.

Club, yesterday showed that, while he will not dispose of his baseball interests for less than his fixed price, \$45,000, he is still a prince of liberal men. Some time ago the "Little Consolidated" Street Rallroad Company, of which he is one of the heaviest stockholders, offered \$100 to all conductors who served the company a year without accident. Upon President Robinson's return from New-York last Thursday, he learned that fifteen conductors had been discharged on account of the dull times, eight of whom were entitled to \$100. Each of these men got the reward yesterday, with the statement from Mr. Robinson: "Til give up this \$800 because you have earned it. If the stockholders do not approve of my action, my purse can stand it."

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES. SENATE ACTS PROMPTLY.

CORRESPONDENCE ASKED FOR

THE PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO MINIS-TER WILLIS MUST BE DISCLOSED.

ONLY THREE SENATORS ATTEMPT TO DEFEND MR. CLEVELAND'S COURSE, AND THEY DARE NOT FORCE THE ISSUE TO A VOTE-MR. HILL MAKES A TELLING

SPEECH - THE REBUKE

Washington, Dec. 6.-The Senate expressed to-day in a broadly significant manner its just resentment at the covert and uncandid methods ministration in dealing with the Hawaiian question. Mr. Hoar's resolution calling upon the State Department for copies of all the reports, instructions and diplomatic correspondence concerning Hawaii received or issued since 1881, and including the hitherto carefully suppressed original instructions to Minister Willis, was agreed to this afternoon, after a spirited debate, without the personal adherents of the Administration daring to risk a direct vote either on passing it or committing it for purposes of delay to the Committee on Foreign Relations Messrs, Gray, Mills and Vilas, three of the conspicuous leaders of the distinctively Cleveland following in the Senate, strove earnestly to prevent the adoption of Mr. Hoar's resolution, deprecating such action as an open censure of the President for his failure to communicate the Willis instructions to Congress in the annual message. But the spirit of the Senate was aroused and it was eager to respond to the challenge plainly carried in the President's curt offer of last Monday to furnish fuller information some time later, when it

might suit the State Department's convenience The sense of the majority of the Senators present seemed unmistakably that the Executive, by its deliberate effort to carry through a policy of knowledge or consent of Congress and by its total failure to communicate to the legislative branch during the long session the slightest inkling of its underground burrowings, had grossly violated the proprieties of intercourse between these two branches of the Government, and had ate in its function of a treaty-making and co ordinate, executive branch with the President. The defenders of the Administration's furtive and arrogant policy could make little headway against this deep-scated feeling of dissatisfaction and resentment, and, though on various pretexts they pleaded for a few days' delay in pressing the request for information, they soon saw the danger of open resistance to the resolution, and allowed it to pass without dissent,

VILAS ENTERS THE ARENA.

Mr. Vilas, with his usual parliamentary vehemence, protested that he would fight the resolution to a finish, and, with a flourish of trumpets, he made a motion to sidetrack the request y committing it to the Committee on Foreign Relations. But when the pinch came, and an overwhelming defeat stared the apologists of the Administration in the face, the resolution was meekly withdrawn and the Hoar resolution was allowed to pass by a unanimous vote. The resolution itself is broad in scope, and, if responded to, will put the Senate and the country in possession of the whole of the Hawaiian correspondence of the last twelve years.

As made clear in to-day's debate, however, the uncarthing of the so-called original instructions to Minister Willis is the chief object aimed at in Mr. Hoar's request. Though summarizing briefly and beidly in his message of Monday the In the midst of the blinding snowstorm Monday night the four-masted brig Solarlo went ashore on the beach off Coach Farm, opposite Mattituck. She is on rocks and will be a total wreck. The in executing the restoration project was left as cleared up just now would, no doubt, be someashore by the waves. Where her crew is has not been learned. The men may have been drowned of they may have been rescued by another vessel and taken to some port. It is thought the ship went ashore about 10 o'clock in the nught.

The Solarto belongs in this of New-Redford. So the President, it is now likely that the State Donardment of the Prosident, it is now likely that the State Donardment of the President, it is now likely that the State Donardment of with Congress and the country clamoring for exact information about the plans and purposes

second unquestionable one. Mr. Mills and Mr. Vilas, who followed, tried to convince the Senate that it should wait till Mr. Cleveland got ready to send in the Willis instructions, and both dilated at length on the entire constitutionality of the President's Hawalian policy, while deprecating its too hasty communicating to the Senate and the public. Mr. Hill undoubtedly expressed the more popular Democratic view, however, when he said that he could conceive no just public reason why the Willis instructions had not been embodied in the President's annual report, and could imagine no circumstance which would justify the Executive in keeping them any longer a secret Mr. Sherman, who spoke briefly but very

effectively, alluded to the marked disrespect shown to Congress by the President in allowing the extra session to end without disclosing a word as to his Hawalian programme. This secret and arbitrary action on the part of the Administration was unusual and indefensible, and Mr. Sherman voiced the present feeling of the Sermate accurately when he said that Con-

gress and the country would hold the Executive to strict account if it should be found within the next few days that the fatal policy outlined in Mr. Gresham's letter had been carried out in Hawaii without the knowledge and participation of Congress and beyond its power of veto or reparation.

TAKEN UP IN THE HOUSE ALSO

In the House of Representatives also steps were taken to-day to secure the Willis instruc tions, and to block if possible a restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy. Mr. Hitt, the leading Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution asking for the Instructions given to the Hawalian Minister, and declaring that in the sense of the House the intervention of this Government to over-throw the present authorities in Hawali and to restore the monarchy is "contrary to the policy and traditions of the Republic and the spirit of the Constitution." This resolution will probably be considered to-morrow in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

on Foreign Affairs.

Unless the unexpected happens, information concerning the Hawaiian situation will be received here from three different sources some time to-morrow. It is barely possible that some news may be received late to-night by the way of London from Auckland, but it is not likely. The expected news will relate to events that have transpired at Honolulu as late as the 25th of November. The Monowai, which left San Francisco about the 11th of November, should have arrived at Honolulu on the 24th. She was to leave Honolulu on the same day, en route on Foreign Affairs. to leave Honolulu on the same day, en route to Auckland. She should reach the latter port

be from twelve to twenty-four hours late in reaching her destination.

The two other sources of information are the Warrimoo and the China. The former left Vancouver the day after the Monowai sailed from San Francisco, and was to touch at Honolulu. She is due to arrive at Sidney to-morrow morning. Heretofore her passages have been made on schedule time, and there is no reason to suppose that her present trip will prove an exception to the rule. The China, one of the fast vessels of the Pacific line, should arrive at Yokohama to-morrow afternoon. She was also Yokohama to-morrow afternoon. She was also to touch at Honolulu. She sailed from San Francisco after the departure of the Monowal and the Warrimoo. As she reached Honolulu after those vessels had cleared for their respective ports of destination, she will be the bearer of the latest news of the situation at Honolulu. If her vire was a usual one she should bring If her trip was a usual one, she should bring Hawaiian advices up to the 27th or 28th of No-vember, or about eight days later than the mes-sages received by the schooner which arrived at Port Townsend on Monday.

#### THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

MR. HOAR'S RESOLUTION DRAWS OUT A FEEBLE DEFENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Dec. 6.-The Vice-President laid before the Senate to-day the resolutions offered vesterday by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) requesting the President to communicate copies of all instructions given to any representative or naval officer of the United States since March 4, 1881, in regard to the preservation of public order in Hawaii, or the protection of the lives and property of American citizens or the recognition or support of any government thereof.

Mr. Hoar said that the resolution was one

merely asking for information, and was such as the Senate generally adopted without question or delay. There could be no question that the present government of Hawaii (the government in power there at the last advices) was a friendly government. It had established itself without violence after an attempt on the part of the Queen to commit an act of revolution and usurpation. It covered two Administrations, and he hoped and believed that the inpolicy down to a very recent time. But if the President's message meant anything, it meant that the Executive of the United States was meditating and considering the question whether he should, by his own executive authority, commit an act of war against a friendly power. To undertake, on any pretence whatever, or for any reason whatever, to enter that kingdom or republic, or however it might be defined and described, and to overthrow its existing government, was an act of war, and none the less so because it was an act against a feeble and small government. The suggestion that the general programme of restoration in Hawaii. United States might have acted with undue President Cleveland carefully refrained from haste in the recognition of the government, or his orders to Mr. Willis, that it might have violated international law by taking part in the revolution which estab-lished it, would not bear examination for a mo-meat. The matter of the establishment of the existing government in Hawaii was a fact, and not a question of right or wrong. There was scarcely a government en the American conti-nent that did not owe its existence to a revo-lution. International law recognized only de facts governments, and could, in the nature of things, recognize only de facts governments. If what the President said in his message were true, and if there had been some wrongful ac-tion on the part of the American Minister un-der the last Administration, that would not justify the President in overthrowing the es-tablished government.

der the last Administration, that would not justify the President in overthrowing the established government.

He thought it manifest that the transaction was one which the Senate and the people were entitled to understand without delay. If the thing had not been done yet, he wanted the swift and indignant remonstrance of the American people to make itself felt and be heard by executive ears, however dull they might seem to be.

Referring to the mission of Mr. Blount, Mr. Hoar expressed a curiosity to hear from any defender of the Administration on what precedent the President relied for that most extraordinary and most secret proceeding. He (Mr. Hoar) did not want to be understood as expressing an opinion as to the policy of annexing the Hawaiian Islands, or as entering at all into that discussion. All such questions were foreign to the present occasion. It seemed to him that the President was adopting, and getting into the habit of adopting, rather extraordinary language in dealing with other branches of the Government. In his last message he had said in regard to Civil Service) that Congress had passed the Civil Service law, not because it favored it, but because Congress was afraid of popular opinion. vored it, but because Congress was afraid of popular opinion.

MR. MILLS DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas) opposed the resolution, and spoke of Mr. Hoar's speech as a case of "shelling the woods" before he obtained the information which his resolution called for, and as as a highly important and formidable influence on the Democratic side of the chamber. His ability to grasp the telling point in a situation and his courage to advocate the view he embraces, had been shown effectively in the silver repeal fight of last summer. To-day he rose to a political opportunity with equal cleverness and precision, and having sound sense and a just ground of offence behind him, his pointed criticisms on the Administration's blundering and indefensible course carried a weight with them under which the weak apologies of his fellow Democrats were wholly swept away.

Mr. Hoar, who offered the resolution for information, made the opening speech in its advocacy—a speech full of telling points against the Quixotic and illegal projects of "righting" a first supposed "wrong" by committing a second unquestionable one. Mr. Mills and Mr.

Mr. Mills was still speaking when the morncharging the President with meditating an act

Mr. Mills was still speaking when the morning hour expired (2 p. m.), but, on motion of Mr. Hoar, he was permitted to proceed with his speech. He spoke of the picture presented in the overthrow of the Hawaiian Government—the American Republic (a Power able to cope with all the nations of the earth)—standing with its guns shotted to the lips and turned upon the palace of a poor, half-savage, half-civilized Queen. Why, he asked, had all this been done? Why had the American Minister been constantly informing the Government about the desirability of the Hawaiian Islands and about the value of their sugar production? It reminded him of that incident in Roman history when Cato, who had been to Carthage, drew from the folds of his toga Carthagenian figs and laid them on the table before the Roman Senate, saying: "This splendid fruit grows within three days' sail of Rome. Carthage delenda est." Carthage must fall because she produced fine figs, which the Romans wanted. So the Hawaiian Islands should change their government because the sugar-planters of Hawaii wanted to obtain the bounty on sugar, to be paid to them out of the pockets of American citizens.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Maine) reminded Mr. Mills that the representatives of Hawaii were entirely willing to have inserted in the treaty a provis-Mr. Mills was still speaking when the morn-